



DC/CMD

3387

Serial Number

Disk Catalog Version 3.0

Rainbow P & P Corporation
(Software Division)

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DC/CMD is distributed on a five-inch diskette containing a proprietary special-purpose operating system. This operating system is intended for use only to transfer the DC/CMD and DC/HLP to your operating DOS system.

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ATTENTION PROGRAMERS

Personalized serial number and heading for the copy/
boot systems program contained on this diskette is
available for lease to anyone needing such a device.
Enquiries are invited.

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(DC/CMD) DISK CATALOGUE SOFTWARE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

DC/CMD is a machine language program intended for use with disk-equipped TRS-80 Models I and III. Disk Catalogue (DC/CMD) keeps track of up to 255 diskettes plus two sides per diskette. It will recall, display and print (to a suitably connected printer), by specified diskettes, or by program name, or by program extention, or by disk side (A or B). High speed sort can sort by disk number, program name, program extention, disk side, or a combination of some or all of the above.

It operates (as a program) under most popular operating systems. Although it will also function under most other popular DOS operating systems, some of its unique intricate functions such as density status for each disk may not be fully implemented on some DOS systems. Great effort has been given to make this program cross compatible between the Model I and III Radio Shack Computers as well as various DOS and density configurations.

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Program Description

This program is written to allow the easy cataloging of disks and files so they may be located quickly. It also produces 3 basic styles of reports, <D> a list of all disks, <F> a list of all files and <P> a printout of files by disk.

Program Loading

This program will maintain a file on the disk that contains all the information about the many disks and files. This file is called "DC/DAT" and under normal procedures may be located on any disk online. This file is read into working memory when the program begins. If there are any changes made to the file in memory it is rewritten at the end of the session.

Normal loading involves typing the following from "DOS READY", DC <ENTER> or DC:1 <ENTER> if DC/CMD is on drive 1. However, to specify what drive the file "DC/DAT" is on you may type: DC ()drive <ENTER> (ex. DC:1 if /CMD & /DAT on 1) where () means the ":" is optional and drive is a number 0 to 3.

If you wish to use a file other than "DC/DAT" you may type DC FILENAME <ENTER> where FILENAME is that file. If you had a session and returned to DOS for a "DIR" listing or some other function which doesn't disturb memory much, you can return to "Disk Catalog" where you left off by typing DC * <ENTER>. Any "." options are reset but the memory file is unchanged. The DOS command line is briefly explained when you use DC ? <ENTER>

When you use a file the first time, the messages "FILE NOT IN DIRECTORY" and "Press <ENTER> to Continue" will appear. Press <ENTER> and the menu will come up. When you exit, if any new disks have been read, the file will be created at that time.

BASIC COMMAND OPTIONS & EXAMPLES FOR DC/CMD

COMMAND	RESULT
TO SET DATE FOR DOS...	
Type <DATE MM/DD/YY>	Sets Date from DOS
TO ENTER INTO PROGRAM...	
Type <DC <ENTER>>	Loads DC/CMD into memory and gets data file DC/DAT (if available).
Type <DC <FILENAME><ENTER>>	Loads DC/CMD into memory and gets data file expressed under "FILENAME".
Type <DC 1 or 2 or 3<ENTER>>	To specify which drive to get/store data file Default is DC/DAT:0
Type <DC * <ENTER>>	To return from DOS while retaining data file already in memory. (If computer accidentally resets),
Type <DC ? <ENTER>>	To call HELP INSTRUCTION #1.
<D> DISPLAY/PRINT DISKS	
Type <D <ENTER>>	To display all diskette NAMES, FREE SPACE, DENSITY and BACKUP DATE (both sides).
Type <D.P <ENTER>>	To PRINT (to printer, same as previous command.)

Type <D.P:10-20 <ENTER>>	PRINT (to printer), DISKETTE NAMES, FREE SPACE, DENSITY and BACKUP DATE (Both Sides) from disk 10 thru 20.
Type <D.PA:10- <ENTER>>	Print (to printer) SIDE A (only) NAMES, FREE SPACE, DENSITY and BACKUP DATE from disk 10 on up.
Type <D.B:-10 <ENTER>>	DISPLAY up to and including disk 10 (Side B only).
<F> DISPLAY/PRINT FILES	
Type <F <ENTER>>	DISPLAYS ALL programs stored in DC/DAT data file.
Type <F.P <ENTER>>	PRINTS (to printer) ALL programs stored in DC/DAT data file.
Type <F.A <ENTER>>	DISPLAYS ALL programs stored in DC/DAT data file (SIDE A ONLY).
Type <F.B <ENTER>>	Same as previous command Except (SIDE B ONLY).
Type <F PROG <ENTER>>	DISPLAYS Programs having the first four letters "PROG", their size, disk number and side where it is located.

BASIC COMMAND OPTIONS & EXAMPLES FOR DC/CMD (CONT.)

COMMAND	RESULT
<F> DISPLAY/PRINT FILES (CONT.)	
Type<F PROG/BAS <ENTER>>	ALL Programs having the first four letters of "PROG" and the EXTention "BAS". For example, PROG/DAT or PROG/CMD would NOT display while PROGVER2/BAS and PROG/BAS would both appear.
Type<F PROG<SPACE>/BAS <ENTER>>	Will prevent PROGVER2/BAS and any other name having more than four letters in its name from being displayed. PROG/BAS would still appear.
Type<F PROG.P <ENTER>>	".P" option will PRINT (to printer) ALL programs having the first four letters of PROG.
Type<F PROG.PA <ENTER>>	Same as previous command except programs stored on Side A of diskettes Only.
Type<F PROG.PB <ENTER>>	Same as previous command except programs stored on Side B of diskettes Only.
Type<F D.P:10-20 <ENTER>>	PRINT (to printer) all programs having the first letter "D" only on diskettes 10-20.

<P> DISPLAY/PRINT DISK DIRECTORY STYLE

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Type | <P <ENTER>> | Displays all diskette directories starting at disk 1 side A thru to the last disk directory stored in your file. |
| Type | <P.P <ENTER>> | Same as previous command except to printer. |
| Type | <P.PA:10-20 <ENTER>> | Print directories to printer of diskettes 10 thru 20 side A only. |

<R> READ A DISKETTE DIRECTORY

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Type | <R <ENTER>> | Read directory from the "default" drive 0. You will then be prompted to type the disk number and side. |
| Type | <R:1 <ENTER>> or :2 or :3 | Same as previous command except drive selection can be selected for a drive number other than 0. It will remain changed until the program is either reloaded or the drive number is changed by this command. |
| Type | <R? <ENTER>> | Allows manual update of the DC/CMD data file to add diskettes that may have a non standard format or may not be compatible with your operating system. TIP: If you have diskettes that are not formatted, you will not be able to do a directory on that diskette. Use this manual update command to indicate just that. Enter the disk name and format date as 'NOTFMTED'. |

BASIC COMMAND OPTIONS & EXAMPLES FOR DC/CMD (CONT.)

COMMAND	RESULT
<S> SORT DC/CMD DATA FILE	
Type<S<ENTER>>	Sorts all filenames contained in the current (in memory) DC data file. Sorted alphabetically by program name.
Type<SE<ENTER>>	Sorts all filenames by their extention. Files with no extention will be sorted first.
Type<SD<ENTER>>	Sorts files by disk number.
Type<SEND<ENTER>>	All three sorts described above and nested together.
<Q> QUIT WITH NO UPDATE	
Type<Q<ENTER>>	Exits DC/CMD program and returns to DOS. This command needs no other input. Any changes made to the data file WILL NOT be saved. If you wish to return to the program and recover the updates you just did, don't worry, just "DC *" and you will return to DC/CMD without reloading the file from the disk and thus use the updated stuff still in memory.

<X> EXIT PROGRAM UPDATE IF NECESSARY

Type <X><ENTER>

Exits and Writes to disk all changes and updates Only if the file has been changed in any way. If the file was sorted, or if a diskette has been added or deleted. **Note:** Do not confuse this command "X" for exiting program with the "X" command for halting a function. While any function in this program can be halted by pressing the "X" key, be absolutely sure you want your updated (in memory) file written to disk before you exit this program with the "X" key.

MENU OPTIONS

<?> Help Instructions

As you have discovered, the first menu command "?" brings this explanation to the screen. It is being read from a file called "DC/HLP" and is shown 15 lines at a time. Every 15 lines the message "Press <ENTER> to Continue" is displayed. Actually any key will work except for "X" or "x" (lowercase) which take you back to the menu. The menu shows also the name of the disk file you are working with, the number of disk spaces reserved, the number of files, the date of the last update and the number of bytes left before you run out of memory. All commands may be typed in upper or lower case.

- <D> Display Disks
- <F> Display Files
- <P> Print Files by Disk

These commands generate the following types of reports:

- <D> - A listing of disk names, date of format, "D" for double density, "" for single, or "3" for Mod III, the number of free granules on the disk and empty file spaces.
- <F> - A listing of files showing file name, number of disk it is on, the side of the disk, its density, the disk name, the number of (256 byte) records and granules.
- <P> - A listing by disk showing the disk name, date and other information about the disk followed by a listing of the files on that disk and the size of each one.

REPORT OPTIONS

Several options may be exercised in using these functions. The general form of these commands is:

FUNCTION FILENAME/EXT. options (number): disk side-disk side

Function can be either D, F or P.

FILENAME/EXT. will cause some files to be masked out if used.

Example:

F /CMD - will only show files ending in CMD.

F DC - will show files DC/CMD, DC/DAT,
DC/HLP, as well as files like
DCONV/CMD.

F DC <SPACE> - will mask out DCONV/CMD.

F ?C/C?? - would show DC/CMD, XC/CPR, etc.

Permanent	Default	Used on
C (16 character Columns)	4	P only
M (Left Margin)	8	DFP
L (Lines per Page)	60	DFP
S (Lines Skipped at end)	6	DFP
U (Underline 0=none)	45 ('-')	DFP

Temporary	Used on
A (Show side A only)	DFP
B (Show side B only)	DFP
D (Delay after each listing)	DFP
R (Show Records/not Grans)	P only
K (Kill Entry if "Y" typed on "?")	DF
Y (Automatic "Y" on Kill Entry)	DF

REPORT OPTIONS (CONT.)

These commands may be mixed in any way.

Example: .P U126 Y K S5 L61 (spaces are optional)

“disk side-disk side” specifies a range of disks that will be shown. It is in effect for “D”, “F” and “P”.

Example

D <ENTER> - disk 1 side A to disk 256 side B
D :3 - disk 3 side A to disk 3 side B
D :1B-4A - disk 1 side B to disk 4 side A
D :7B - disk 7 side B only
D :4-8 - disk 4 side A to disk 8 side B
D :6B-9 - disk 6 side B to disk 9 side B
D :2- or :5 - disk 2A to end disk 1A to 5B

Any or all of these options may be left out.

<Q> Quit with No Update

This command will return to “DOS” without rewriting the disk file. Use this only if for some reason a change was made in memory that you don’t want to make permanent.

<X> Exit-Update if Needed

This is the normal way to return to “DOS”. A rewrite will occur only if deletions have been made or new disks were read. Either <Q> or <X> will allow you to use the “DC *” option to continue.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF YOUR DISKETTES

When using this program, all of your diskettes should be numbered starting from 1. The front side should be considered side A and the back side B. If you are using dual headed drives instead of the standard single headed drives, it will not be necessary to use the side B function of DC/CMD. You may also skip the section in this documentation concerning "punching your diskettes".

You should begin to developed numbers associated with certain disk numbers and leave space between your disk numbers for expansion (see example below).

BOX # DISKETTES SUBJECT

00	0	Empty diskette jacket (for punching)
00	1-9	Operating systems and master programs
01	10-19	Operating systems cont.
02	20-29	Games
03	30-39	Games cont.
04	40-49	Word Processing Data
05	50-59	Word Processing Data cont.
06	60-69	Business Programs
07	70-79	Business Data
08	80-89	Business Data cont.
09	90-99	Accounts Payable and Data
10	100-109	Inventory and Data
11	110-119	Customer Mailing and Data

Note: The example above is only an example and the amount of diskette allocation per group or even whether you want to divide diskettes in this way is optional. However, if you are going to use such a procedure, leave extra numbers between diskette groups for later expansion of each group.

Also note that by eliminating the least significant digit on the diskette number, you will be able to tell which box it is in.

- Example:**
- Disk 09 or 9 is in box 0.
 - Disk 17 is in box 1.
 - Disk 11 is in box 1.
 - Disk 93 is in box 9.
 - Disk 103 is in box 10.
 - Disk 240 is in box 24.

PUNCH YOUR DISKS

If you are using single sided disk drives, you will be able to double your storage immediately. By simply punching your diskette properly, you will be able to utilize the flip side of your diskette. **Note:** Although the standard disk drive for your Model I and III Computers are 40 track single sided, some single sided drives are equipped with a "flippy" modification which enables you to utilize the other side of the diskette without punching your disks.

Supplies:

1. Standard hole punch (avail. most stationery stores).
2. Old diskette.
3. Pencil.
4. Small piece of card or cloth.
5. Single edge razor blade.

Preparing your tracing jacket

- Step 1: Take the single edge razor blade and carefully cut along the top edge of the diskette jacket.
- Step 2: Remove the diskette from its jacket and discard. You will need only the jacket.
- Step 3: Mark this disk jacket as DISK 0. This is now your tracing jacket.

Using your tracing jacket

- Step 4: Take a new diskette and place it on the table so that the front of the diskette (label side) is face up and the oval cut in the jacket is closest to you.
- Step 5: Now place the tracing jacket on top of the new diskette with the tracing jacket label side down.
- Step 6: Now trace the write protect notch (located on the upper left hand side of the tracing jacket).
- Step 7: Trace the small hole (located near the center of the tracing jacket).
- Step 8: Remove tracing jacket.
- Step 9: Turn new diskette (label side down) so that the oval cut on the jacket is closest to you.
- Step 10: Turn tracing jacket label side up on top of the new diskette (also with oval groove closest to you).
- Step 11: Trace small hole located near the center of the tracing jacket.

PUNCH YOUR DISKS (CONT.)

Now ready to punch

- Step 12: Using the square notch pencil markings along the side edge of your new diskette, punch (with hole punch) the edge of the new diskette so that a half circle is removed from the edge of your new jacket.
- Step 13: Insert cloth or paper between the jacket and the actual diskette and punch the circles indicated on the front and back side of the diskette jacket. **Note:** DO NOT PUNCH HOLE THROUGH DISKETTE, only through its jacket.

COPYING INSTRUCTIONS

DC/CMD is distributed on a five-inch diskette. It is formatted in a Model I single density 85 track configuration. This configuration is 100% compatible with the original operating systems of the Model I. To transfer this program to your operating system, refer to the documentation supplied with your operating system for converting. If you are using the standard DOS supplied with your computer, use the standard procedure supplied in your DOS manual.

Model I with one disk drive

Proceed as follows:

- (1) Insert DC/CMD disk in disk drive and reboot (press the RESET button).
- (2) Type: 1 <ENTER> Where: <ENTER>=ENTER key
- (3) Remove DC/CMD disk from disk drive.
- (4) Insert DOS disk in disk drive and press <ENTER>. DC/CMD is automatically recorded on your DOS disk, and the copy is ready for use as described in the DC/CMD operating instructions.

Model I with multiple disk drives

Operating under DOS, perform an ordinary drive-to-drive copy. e.g., with DC/CMD in drive 1 and your operating DOS disk in drive 0, type:

COPY DC/CMD:1 TO DC/CMD:0 <ENTER>
Where: <ENTER>=ENTER key

DC/CMD is automatically recorded on you DOS disk, and the copy is ready for use as described in the DC/CMD operating instructions.

COPYING INSTRUCTIONS (CONT.)

Model III with one disk drive

Model III TRSDOS does not currently support disk-to-disk copy under the "convert" command on a one-drive system. If your DOS does support this kind of copy process, follow the directions for copying a CMD (machine language) file. Keep in mind the fact that the DC/CMD disk is in single density format according to the specifications for TRS-80 Model I. When the copy is completed it is ready for use as described in the DC/CMD operating instructions.

Model III with multiple disk drives

With the DC/CMD disk in drive 1, a TRSDOS disk in drive 0 and operating under DOS, proceed as follows:

- (1) Type: CONVERT <ENTER>
Where: Where: <ENTER>=ENTER key
- (2) Follow the directions of the CRT-displayed prompts and (when appropriate) enter 1 as the "source" and 0 as the "destination". When the "convert" function is completed, DC/CMD is resident on the TRSDOS disk in drive 0 and is ready for use as described in the DC/CMD operating instructions.

NOTES

Display controls @ PAUSE + single line scroll

X returns to MENU

DISCLAIMER

We are not responsible for Data, Business, or any other item associated with value lost or destroyed as a result of use of this program package. To the best of our knowledge, this program package works as indicated in its instructions. Refer to instructions with this package before using this DC/CMD software. Limited corrections (if necessary) of this version of DC/CMD will be supplied to all registered owners.

